

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

Colonel Quay, who has been elected United States senator in Pennsylvania, used to edit a country newspaper. That explains how he got his training for the senatorship.

The later returns from the Eighth district show that Hagen is elected to congress by a majority of 6,000 to 1,000. The vote was very light, and more republicans than democrats stood away from the polls. Last fall Mr. Price received 12,000 majority, and in less than three months after the district gives less than 1,000 majority. Of course, special elections never call out a full vote, but the light republican vote in the cities of the district, which shows that there was a good deal of ill-feeling in some counties over the nomination of Hagen.

The jury did just right in acquitting Wells, the brakeman charged with causing the late accident. There was no testimony which went to show that he was any more responsible for the holocaust than was Conductor Harker. Had the latter been at his post of duty when the freight train was side-tracked, he would have known whether the switch was properly placed or not. The rules of the company make him responsible for the proper placement of the switches and he should bear that responsibility. Mr. Wells has the sympathy of the public on his side, and those who know him and know all the facts that cluster around the dreadful calamity will rejoice over his acquittal.

Men and brethren, there is going to be an exhibition in Washington in a few days which will be more than pleasing to the democrats. The exhibition will illustrate how society in earnest the glorious principles of civil service reform. All the republicans in the internal revenue department must go. Their places are wanted for stalwart hard working, wire-pulling democrats. No republican in that department can expect to hold his place because he has been faithful and efficient for such qualifications as these do not count with the administration. Men who can carry electoral votes in their pockets are the men from this out who must have offices. So during the next few weeks look out for the examples of life work performed by the administration in the way of illustrating how beautiful this reform system of this government is working.

The spirit of the following paragraph is not to be condemned. It is from the Memphis Avalanche: "The Avalanche has not yet settled upon its candidate, but it intends to insist upon the selection of a southern man in 1888 as the candidate of the democratic party for—we were about to say, president, but let that pass—for vice president of the United States. That the people of the whole country, north and south, are more than prepared for it is apparent from the energy with which they have agitated the Grady boom, not that they are all in favor of a southern man, or that they are all partial to the Atlanta editor. It is the idea upon which they have agreed." For appearance sake, our northern democratic friends may oppose this (weak) position by the Avalanche. But why not make the democratic scheme complete, by taking the vice-president from the south? The south gives the democratic party 153 electoral votes without a struggle, and for this gift why not give the south the second place on the ticket?

Assemblyman Rudzinski, of Milwaukee, who took such a prominent part in defending the rioters last spring, had his commission as notary public revoked, and the other day this item appeared in the Evening Wisconsin:

Governor Rusk was found in his office this morning. "Governor," said I, "I don't suppose there is any doubt but what you will respond. Rudzinski is a notary public, is he not?" "Yes," said I, "he is." "Well," he says he will get the legislature to make him a notary, if you won't do it."

"He does, does he?" Well, by thunder, he can try it if he wants to, and all the notaries had been removed from the governor's name. "That interests me. It is as much like, he'll have a sweet job making me a commission, if I don't want to."

And you can rest assured he will, unless the governor's back bone has softened of late.

The people will always laugh when they think of the New York World's description of how Governor Rusk stood Alderman Rudzinski in the corner during the riots and then dressed him down with language that he will always remember; and if they fancy that the governor will back down from the position he then took they will be disappointed.

There is a democratic paper down in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Times, which probably has the largest circulation of any democratic paper in that state. It is the growing democratic paper of the middle states, and pretty well represents the better sentiment in the democratic party. Here is what it says of Governor Rusk:

There is one governor in the United States who believes that governors are elected to govern, and who acts up to the belief. His name is Jefferson Rusk, of Wisconsin. Governor Rusk's conduct in the late election at Milwaukee has been the aid of the militia, and as a result he has been elected to that state at this time to a more perfect degree than in any other state in the union. The defeated democrats declared that Governor Rusk should not receive another party nomination for governor, but he did. They then declared he should be defeated at the polls, but he wasn't. The governor, having been endorsed by a majority of the voters of his state, takes occasion in his message to the new legislature, now in session at the capital of Wisconsin, to lay down the true American view of the important scientific theories of Mott, Aveling, and their entire crowd of disorganizers of society. This he does on the simple proposition that "they are as

un-American as money and as treasonable as secession." A whole volume could not have expressed more, and all the anarchists in christendom cannot controvert the truth of this epigrammatic statement. The sentence should be passed in the case of every governor and every subordinate executive officer charged with the maintenance of order and execution of the law in the United States.

It is proper to say here that there never has been a gubernatorial message in this country which attracted wider attention or brought forth warmer comments than the late message delivered by Governor Rusk. All parties, except scoundrels, praise it.

HISCOCK FOR SENATOR.

The republicans of New York have chosen Frank Hiscock to succeed Warren Miller in the senate. This may be an improvement on Miller, but it comes far short of sending the best man to represent New York in the highest representative body in the world.

It is possible that Mr. Conkling would not now accept even so high an office as United States senator; but there were chances that had the nomination been tendered him in a more becoming manner, his great ability, high character and ripe experience, might accept it. He is a wonderfully strong man and has a record behind him that is an honor to him and a pride to New York. The republicans of that state should have shown their appreciation of such a man by tendering him the great office which he vacated nearly six years ago because of the treachery of certain of his party friends. But if Mr. Conkling had refused the office, Levi P. Morton was the next best man. He is a man of ability as well as a citizen of high character, and his election to the senate would have been an honor to his state.

Mr. Hiscock, who is the successful candidate, has been in congress ten years. He is a lawyer by profession, and has law ability. As congressmen go, he probably surpasses the average, but when compared with Conkling or Morton, he is "left out in the cold."

THE SCHOOL TAX.

There is a good deal of talk of repealing the one mill school tax law which was passed hurriedly by the legislature two years ago, and from which the state last year raised \$406,507.20. It will be remembered that the bill was passed under very singular circumstances. The idea of raising a one mill tax for the support of the common schools of the state, seemed to strike the members as a very good one. The tax was so small in amount and the purpose to which it was to be applied so commendable that there was not a single member in the legislature who could make up his mind to vote against it, and so it went through unanimously.

But when the governor informed the members that they were raising by that bill a tax which would reach, in the aggregate, nearly half a million dollars, and that some counties which had a good deal of money but a comparatively small number of children would have to pay a heavy tax to the counties which did not have much money but comparatively a large number of children, a great many members thought they had made a fatal blunder and attempted at once to have the law repealed. But the attempt failed for the want of time and proper organization. There seems to be a strong prejudice against the law, and the first bill introduced at the present session of the legislature was one to repeal the one-mill tax of 1885.

There are differences of opinion, of course, as to whether this bill should pass. The counties which have a large amount of taxable property are opposed to paying a special tax for the education of the children belonging to the poorer counties. In Rock county, for instance, the tax amounted last year to \$21,057.09, and the amount the county received back was \$12,524.24, making a loss to the county of \$8,532.85. If it were put to a vote probably a majority of the taxpayers in the county would support the repeal of the law. Milwaukee county pays \$67,759.25 under the law, and receives of that amount \$35,280.97. Walworth county pays \$14,758.26, and gets back only \$7,398.55. Waushara is taxed to the amount of \$16,322.73 and its appropriation is only \$9,883.38. There are many other counties of wealth which pay proportionately as large taxes as these already named for the education of children in the poorer counties, and as a rule these counties favor the repeal of the law.

Of course, the counties whose tax is less than their apportionment of the school fund, want the law to stand. For instance, there is Brown county, whose school tax is only \$6,700, but draws from the fund \$13,571. Brown county is therefore in favor of the law. Barron county pays only \$1,700, but draws back nearly \$3,000. Vernon county pays only \$5,000 of the tax, but gets back nearly \$9,000, and is against the repeal of the law. There are thirty-three counties in the state which are especially benefited by the present one mill tax, some dozen or more which tax equals their apportionment, and the others are losers by the law.

The system of supporting common schools by a general state tax, is one which has been adopted by a large majority of the states of the Union. In 1855, there were 23 states which raised their school funds by a state tax, just as Wisconsin has done during the past year. New York raised nearly three million dollars in that way in 1884, and even California raised nearly two millions, and even Texas, raises annually nearly three times what Wisconsin does by a state tax. The little state of New Jersey outdid our own state three to one last year, in establishing a school fund by a general tax. Kentucky, with all its sin and shame regarding its free use of whiskey and

SPOLIING FOR A FIGHT.

Mr. King's unrivaled Soap injure neither clothing nor skin. Everybody says so.

A LOUISIANIAN WHO COMES OF A KILLING FAMILY.

Trice Extraordinary Means to Make a Fellow Citizen Too the Mark, but in vain—Origin of the Trouble—Some More Remarks on the Fisheries Question—Official Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—Tuesday night something of a sensation was created in the barber shop at Willard's hotel, when Congressman J. Ford King, of Louisiana, and Cuthbert Jones, of the same state, and a personal encounter. For two years Mr. Jones has been making a vigorous war upon King, and was the cause of his defeat for a re-nomination. The trouble between the two men is of long standing, and found its origin in a family feud a number of years ago. Tuesday night, before Jones left the barber shop, he turned to one of the employees, asked if King owed any money there, and advised the shopkeeper not to trust him. King at the time was in the shop visiting his turn. Jones went over to where King was sitting, and opened conversation with the congressman by speaking disrespectfully of his father and mother, and using an offensive epithet about the state of Louisiana in the process. To all this abuse King made no reply. Jones repeated his language, and said that he stood ready to prove all that he had said. Still King remained motionless and silent. Jones becoming more incensed at the extraordinary manner of King, laid his hand in a menacing manner upon the face of the Louisianian, with the intent of provoking him to resent the insult he was heaping upon him. But there was no response. There is scarcely any comparison between the two men in physical powers. King is a powerfully built man, weighing perhaps 225 pounds, while Jones is a small, thin, wiry, nervous little fellow who will tip the scales at about 145 pounds.

Jones afterward said to a reporter that he had made every attempt to provoke King to a desire to fight to a finish. "I was not armed," continued Jones, "and never carry any weapons. King has injured me and the reputation of my family, and all I ask is the opportunity of wiping satisfaction. I have tried every possible way to cause him to resent the abuse I have given him, but he is too much of a coward to meet me."

The quarrel broke out last June, when it was reported in Washington that Jones was to be appointed United States consul at Calcutta. The news of this brought out an account of a feud between the Liddell and Jones families involving a number of assassinations and murders. The feud began before Cuthbert Jones was born. The Washington Sunday Herald published an account of the troubles, written by Col. Rogers, a somewhat eccentric character, formerly well known in Washington. The following history of the feud is told by King: "The Joneses and Liddells were wealthy planters on the Black river in Louisiana. There was a good deal of fighting between the families, which culminated one day in Mrs. Liddell, a young and beautiful woman, riding to the Jones plantation, charging Jones with elevating a defamatory story and shooting him in the back. Next day the Joneses waylaid and killed a son of Mrs. Liddell. The Liddells retaliated, and in a pitched battle three or four persons were killed and several wounded. A sort of compromise was effected after this, but there were occasional encounters between the members of the two families. Finally the Joneses, father and two sons, boarded a steamer and shot Gen. Liddell. The murders were lodged in jail, but that night a party of Liddell's friends took the older Jones and his son from the jail and freed them. The other son, Cuthbert Butler Jones, the man who insulted King, escaped by a desperate leap.

STATESMEN DELIBERATING.

Summary of the Sayings and Doings of the Day in Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—A bill was reported to the senate Wednesday authorizing the president to defend the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters by adopting measures to restrict the privileges of Canadians in American waters in the same manner as Canada restricts those of Americans in Canadian waters. It has been the intention of the Canadian government to restrict the importation of Canadian products into this country. The house bill positioning dependent parents of soldiers or of soldier's dependents, when in impecunious circumstances, was reported favorably. A bill introduced a bill by request establishing a retired list for the civil service. The bill for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, amended so as to prohibit the building thereof within two miles of any present bridge, was passed. The bill forbidding certain lands granted Florida railroads was taken up, but pending consideration the senate adjourned until 5:45, when the doors were opened and the senate adjourned.

An attempt was made during the morning hour in the house to fix a day for consideration of the Blair educational bill, but no action was taken, and the house adjourned. The bill was passed. The house bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. Crisp tried to obtain a night session for debate on the interstate commerce bill, but failed and the house adjourned.

Sitting Down on a Railway.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—Some time ago the secretary of the interior granted the Phoenix & Maricopa railway permission to lay a track through the Gila Indian reservation, Arizona territory, provided that a strip of definite location was filed at the department and the consent of the Indians was obtained. Notice of these conditions having been complied with, but the railroad company has commenced to grade its road, and have a number of men at work. These facts being reported, the secretary of the interior has ordered work stopped, and will enforce the order with the aid of troops, if necessary.

United States, in a firm and just way, to protect and defend the just and common rights of the people of the United States, whether fishermen or traders, or travelers, or all, by all such measures as may be within my power. It is recommended that the president of the United States be invested with the power, and that it be made his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that unjust, unfair, or unfriendly conduct is practiced by the British government in respect of our citizens and their property within ports or waters of the British dominions of North America, to retaliate by similar restrictions on Canadian commerce in American waters.

The sympathy is with Mrs. Phumosa. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—In the Emmons trial Wednesday, Dr. Leveque was examined and thought Mrs. Emmons sane. Dr. Godding, superintendent of the government insane hospital here, was called. He was asked: "From all that you have seen, what is your opinion of Mrs. Emmons?" "She is sane or insane?" "I believe that she is sane," replied Dr. Godding slowly. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before the room echoed the applause. Mrs. Emmons joining loudly with the rest. It was thought the cross-examination somewhat weakened the doctor's testimony.

The Shipping League Convention. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—At 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, by previous arrangement, the Shipping League convention called upon the president in a body and were received by him in the last room, after which they were photographed on the steps of the monument. The league had a public meeting Wednesday night at which Senators Evans, Dolph, and Chase, Congressman Wheeler and others delivered addresses. Senator Evans advocated mail subsidies and other governmental benefits to accomplish a revival of our ocean-carrying trade.

The Board of Trade Convention. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The National board of trade convention opened at Willard's hotel Wednesday, Hon. Frederick Friley, of Philadelphia, presiding. After the transaction of routine business and the reading of Mr. Friley as president and Hamilton A. Hill secretary, the important commerce bill was discussed. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the long and short-haul provisions of the bill, and a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to congress on the subject.

Gen. Hazen's Funeral. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—Gen. Hazen's funeral took place Wednesday from St. John's church, and was attended by a large number of prominent men in civil, military and naval life. Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of St. John's, officiated. The military escort consisted of a battalion and battery of the Third artillery, a company of marines and a detachment of enlisted men from the signal corps. The body was interred at Oak Hill with military honors.

To Prevent Adulteration.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The National Association for the Protection of Adulterated Goods organized here Wednesday, with H. Wharton Amending, of Philadelphia, president, and Eliza Winter, of Philadelphia, secretary, and adopted resolutions calling for legislation to prevent the sale of any adulterated food, medicines, or drugs in the United States.

Discussed the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—The second session of the senate Wednesday was spent in further considering the proposed Nicaragua canal matter, Morgan occupying most of the time discussing the general features of the proposition.

Cox Steadily Improving.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20.—Congressman Cox is reported a little better. His physicians give an encouraging report, saying that the improvement in his condition, although slow, is steady.

Stark's Astringent.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, better, chapped hands, chilblains, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co.

Condition of the Workingwomen.

There are 300,000 workingwomen in New York. The highest average earnings of these workers is \$7 a week. Numbers earn but \$5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount. The problem of the day is to make it possible to live beyond bread. Competition both in trade and in the labor market has wrought this state of things, and under the existing conditions there is no prospect of betterment. With a continual influx of unskilled and partly skilled female labor, and the competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingwomen are ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and there is no help for them. But it is evident that society cannot longer tolerate a state of things which involves an immensity that would shame savages, which gives the lie to the assumed Christianity of the nation; and which not only humiliates the nation, but tends to justify the feeling of hatred and enmity toward the state and the whole social system so monstrously progressive and apparent to-day.

As to the gravity of the subject there can be no question, and it is becoming more and more pressing continually. It is literally true that chattel slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of the workingwomen endure. It is not less literally true that human beings develop their higher faculties by an opportunity to develop their higher faculties. They can only be either drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty, and in their New World has reproduced the saddest and most deplorable condition of the old one.—New York Tribune.

Dreaders of Disease.

It is very unsafe to paper a room, as is too often done, over another paper. Sometimes several layers are placed on the walls. These layers, together with the paper, become breeders of disease. The only proper way, when the paper needs renewing, is to remove the old paper entirely and clean the wall. For sleeping rooms it is better to have no paper at all.—Boston Budget.

PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

PRICES
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to purity, strength, and healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is made from the purest ingredients. It is the only baking powder that is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY ROLLER MILLS

A new running night and day producing 500 barrels of flour every week, the following are the leading brands:

Rising Sun, Patent, Golden Wedding, Dandy Straight, Saint Louis Winter, Patent Buckwheat, Graham Flour, Bolted Corn Meal Bran, Middlings and Chicken Feed.

The Mill is constantly behind on orders, it is the only Mill in the State which uses the G. T. Smith Centrifugal system, which is the most modern and best system now in use on patent flour. Special attention is paid to Custom Work. All goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail orders sent to Box 278 will receive prompt attention. Call and see us.

CROSSETT & BONESTEEL,

City Roller Mills, P. O. Block.

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HARD TIMES MADE EASY

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE ON ALL GOODS IN STOCK FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS—CASH.

J. L. FORD.

129 West Millwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

FURNITURE!

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers!

Offer to the farmers and citizens of Rock county their own manufactured furniture at

Wholesale Prices for Cash.

Wood Top Chamber Suits from \$18.00 to \$24.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suits from \$30.00 to \$55.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suits, Bed Room, Bath, Dressing, etc., from \$10.00 to \$20.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suits, Bed Room, Bath, Dressing, etc., from \$10.00 to \$20.00 | Marble Top Chamber Suits, Bed Room, Bath, Dressing, etc., from \$10.00 to \$20.00

Wood & Marble Top Chamber Tables, Extension Tables, Parlor Suites

Lounges, Easy Chairs.

At Bottom Prices.

127 OFFICE, Warehouse and Factory, the Janesville Water Power, West Side of River.

M. HANSON & CO.

COAL, WOOD & ICE

The three things that help to make a winter cheap at

J. H. GATHELY'S.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ONE MILLION OF SOLID ASSETS

And are known for fair dealing. Yes, Sir! all of them are in the office of

MARK RIPLEY

Opposite Rock County National Bank.

ONE MILLION OF SOLID ASSETS

And are known for fair dealing. Yes, Sir! all of them are in the office of

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And are known for fair dealing. Yes, Sir! all of them are in the office of

MARK RIPLEY

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Times are Hard

AND MONEY SCARCE.

Many People Who ought to have

New Stoves,

Are doing without them for the reason. Hence we propose to sell out.

HEATING STOVES!

For the next thirty days at

REDUCED PRICES!

And on approved credit give

Nine Months' Time

Now is your opportunity. Avail yourself of it early, while the assortment is unbroken.

HANCHETT & SHELTON

24 and 26 Main St.

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

Graham Flour AND Corn Meal

FOR FAMILY USE; ALSO

All Kinds of Feed.

Sold in large or small lots at Farmers Mills, Janesville, by

NOBROSS & BOTY

Special attention given to CUSTOM GRINDING.

Ladies' Fine Shoes!

French Kid, Ludlow Kid, Curacao Kid, Dongola

and Pebble Goat. Hand Turns, Walts,

and Flexible Soles.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

AND AT BOTTOM PRICES.

L. L. CLARKE,

Opposite Kimball & Lowell's.

ONE MILLION OF SOLID ASSETS

And are known for fair dealing. Yes, Sir! all of them are in the office of

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LEGAL NOTICES.
OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT
T. ROCK COUNTY—S. B. Smith
vs. John Moore, defendant.
of Wisconsin, to the said defendant
is hereby summoned to appear with-
in the time and place specified in the sum-
mons, to answer to the complaint, and
of the day of service, and defend the
title action in the court aforesaid;
and of your failure so to do, judgment
entered against you according to the
terms of the complaint.
CARPENTER & MCGOWAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Address, Janesville, Rock Co. Wis.
November 27th, 1886.
The plaintiff's complaint in the above enti-
tion was filed in the office of the clerk of

OF WISCONSIN—CITIZEN COURT
ROCK COUNTY.—In the matter of the
estate of Elizabeth J. McGowan, late
of the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin,
the co-partnership of McGowan &
Garbraith:
I hereby notified that on the 25th day of
April, A. D. 1896, the said co-partnership
in and between John Garbraith, the co-
partnering the same, did at the city of
Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, con-
sider and enter into a voluntary assignment for
the benefit of the creditors of said co-partnership
of the assets of said co-partnership, and the
postoffice address is at said city of
Milwaukee, in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin,
and every creditor of said co-partnership
is required to file within three months
from the date hereof, with myself as such as-
signee, a full and complete list of the debts
owed by said co-partnership to the said co-
partnership for the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin,

December 4th, 1888.
County Clerk.

to CREDITORS. - County Judge. -
In the matter of the estate
of Ayres, deceased.
of administration having been in-
volved to Creditors. - County
Creditors to present their claims for
having been limited to the 10th
of July next. - Notice is here-
by given that at the office of the
clerk of the city of Danvers, in this
state, at the next regular session of
the next Monday of July, 1887, being
the 10th day of July, next, from 10
o'clock p.m. will receive and
adjudicate all claims and demands
against said deceased. - Dated
10th day of July, 1886.
J. W. SALE,
County Judge.

W. S. Speker, plaintiff; vs. D. H. El
W. J. Ladefshie and Geo Hantborn
of Wisconsin to the said defendants
a-k-a of them:
hereby summoned to appear withi
after service, of this summons, ex
of the day of service, and defend
entitled leave in the court aforesaid
of your failure to do judgment
rendered against you according to the
of the complaint of which a copy is
served upon you.

DUNWIDIE & GOLDIN,
Attorneys at Law, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
address Janesville, Rock County, Wis.
jurisdiction


STICKER PLATING.
all kinds of Plating, Bronzing, Lac-

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,
95 Ohio Street.
UNEMPLOYED NEWPORT CURING IND.

WANTED - A large, energetic man, to represent \$10 per month and expenses. Must be: every one burnt, out and in. **STANDARD SILVER** and **MAISON, Mass.**

WES wanted to get up Tea Clubs for our Towns and Cities. A host of officials and Agents from as prominent, send for illustration and Premium List, per cent to every tenth person that enquires. If you are interested we will send you one pound of Tea, a address

TEA & COFFEE CO., Boston, Mass.
ask for Circular



have as good a Livery stable as there is in Wisconsin, stocked with a lot of first horses and as fine a line of Carriages and as can be found in any city.

Attention Given to Funerals

See us.

MUNWIDEE & HUMPHREY.

Dealers in Carriages and Harnesses.

Dealers Bought and Sold at reasonable rates

and County due money. -
 to each 100,000. B. Send
 - show a who are entitled to -
RENTS secured or **NO PAY.**
 of invention and will report as to fac-
 ility free. Best of References.
WILLIAM MILLER
ATTORNEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. DOUGLAS

Leading St. Shoe
No. 1. Made of the
material, perfect fit and
made to shoes usually sold
at \$2. Every
guaranteed, Con-
struction & Lace.
as office.

3.

BEST TANNERY CALF

**SILK STITCHED
BEST MADE**

**ELASTIC
WARRANTED
BEST MADE**

great demand for this shoe has been a
testament of its reliability to make the pa-
tenter satisfied we have made such improve-
ments that there can be no doubt of the
value of these little things.

L. DOUGLAS'S \$2.50 SHOE
Just out of the factory of elegance
and equal, if not superior, to the \$3 shoe
used by other firms. We invite inspection
and comparison before purchasing.

DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOE, same styles as the
men's, with a small modification in the
fitting, as a school shoe. If any of the
patentee had at the time the above ad-
dress been L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

sale by **JAMES MADDEN.**

ARMOUR & CO.,

STILL
AMS. BACON.
Delicious
Flavor.
No pains are
spared
to make
these meats
THE
BEST
that can be

People of
EPICUREAN
TASTES
are highly
pleased
with them.

our Graces or Marksmen do not keep,
send direct to Armour & Co., Chicago.

